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The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS,

FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

VOL. XI.

WAYNESBURG, PENNA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1868.

NO. 45.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at \$1 50 per square for three insertions, or less, and 50 cents per square for each additional insertion (ten lines of less than this type counted a square). All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance. Business notices under the head of local news will be charged in advance. The following rates are for each insertion: A liberal discount made to persons advertising by the quarter, half-year or year. Special notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements. Job printing of every kind in Plain and Fancy styles, Hand-bills, Blankets, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The Waynesburg Office has just been re-fitted, and every thing in the printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

at Augusta. We got in the cars, new two days rations of corn bread and bacon, and started towards Macon. This we reached at noon; lay awhile, and started for Augusta. We saw the marks that Stoneman's men had left on their unsuccessful raid. Reaching Augusta at sunrise, we left for Charleston—the city of bombardment, and the place where the war began. We reached it at 3 o'clock the next morning. We rode to the edge of the city. Everything was still, and we knew not what would become of us. But in an hour the train moved off northward, and the bitter truth came to us, we are to be taken to another prison. Once again the Rebels had lied to us. We rode till noon through a miserably poor country, low, sandy, swampy, filled with pines and here and there a cotton field or patch of poor corn. At last we reached our destination—Florence, a town of small size at the junction of two railroads. And now we knew another imprisonment was before us, for how long no one could tell; to many of us to last till death would be the deliverer. But "never give up" still cheered our spirits and we got off the cars with almost light hearts. We thought our new prison would surely be better than Andersonville—hated, dreaded name. We were now well on towards starvation, having received nothing since leaving our old prison. The next day, Thursday, we marched two miles into a camp in an open field, surrounded only by the guards. On the way, we passed through a wood and many of the prisoners escaped, soon, however, to be retaken. Late at night we drew a pint of meal, to satisfy the hunger that was almost death. The following day the sick were taken out to some shade trees. As I then was so weak and lame with the survey as to be scarcely able to walk, I went out with them. The next day, however, we were all sent back in. I found that Sergeant Rogers had escaped & started for our lines. We all wished him success, and only regretted we were not able to be with him. And now commenced a new proceeding by the rebels. Some of their officers came into the prison, and said all who wished might enlist in their army, and serve as guards in the rear. Here was a hard position. We were almost dying of starvation; our clothes were worn out, and stern winter was near at hand. Besides we knew not if we would ever be released. Here by one act could be secured clothes, food, life. Is it any wonder some yielded and took the oath? But to many there was something else connected with it that kept them back. They knew dishonor, perjury, infamy would follow them if they broke their sacred oath, given to be true to their country. A prisoner of war who enlists with the enemy is just as bad as the deserter. Sometimes I was sorely tried, but thoughts of home, friends, my country, honor—these kept me true, and I thank God I never yielded. Neither did any one from Greene county who I know of. Still, I think those who enlisted did so for the sole purpose of preserving their lives. They were kept but a few weeks and the rebels said they deserted and stole everything they had.

rect abuses and reform errors in the government of Carthage, and had the people but obeyed him, their city might never have fallen before the power of Rome.

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A MAN who was dining at a fashionable restaurant, being annoyed at the exorbitant bill, asked the waiter who brought it, his master's name. "Partridge, sir," was the reply. "Partridge," exclaimed the guest; "it ought to be Woodcock by the length of his bill!"

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The general grade of the road will be from Pittsburg to Morgantown, about one foot to the mile, except in those places named for shortening the route and in none of them will it be a serious disadvantage. For if the whole line was taken from the streams across the country, it would be a more practical route than the Baltimore and Ohio Road or Pennsylvania Central. From Morgantown to the head of Tygart Valley river, the average grade need not exceed three feet to the mile, unless for shortening the route. Of the Southern end of the line I will not speak so positive, as this part of the country was surveyed by Lieut. John R. Meigs, whose murder near Harrisonburg, Virginia, was so signally avenged by Sheridan. But, from the best information from books, maps and conversation with those who have traversed the route it is entirely practicable, which Mr. Abram fully corroborates.

To name even a moiety of the advantages of this line would be beyond my ability to compile and perhaps your patience to read. There are at this time in the United States two roads making connections North and South—the Illinois Central, and various sections, connecting along the sea coast of the Atlantic; while the section now under consideration would form the third great connecting link between the basin of the great lakes and the tide water sections of the Atlantic and Gulf coast States. With the return of the Southern States to full harmony, a homogenous feeling will spring up. The surplus manufacture of Pittsburgh's thousands of workshops will be absorbed by the improving husbandry of this great agricultural region, and you in return will require their cotton, sugar, rice, grain, heads of cattle &c. While in the section of country that it opens up in passing through, it is already demonstrated beyond cavil that its mineral wealth is beyond computation, and only awaits the furnace, the forge, the blast and the assayer's crucible to pour into you iron vaults, such streams of wealth as Vanderbilt or Drew never dreamed of, the agricultural wealth along the line, or the farms through which it would pass, can best be judged by referring to the section of country through the Baltimore and Ohio Road passes, and asking the comparison in the price of land, the readiness of market, and the intelligence of people, just since Pennsylvania refused to let that road pass through a corner of the State. The value of land has increased in West Virginia more than 400 per cent. just on that account, in the last twenty years, and to those who have been depending upon the slackwater of the Monongahela river it must be evident that a few years more will suffice to fill the dams so that they will require dredging to keep open a channel for navigation. The time to secure the advantage is to take it in the start, before the trade and travel to which you are entitled are diverted to some more enterprising section. G. W. D. CARMICHEL, PA., April 20, 1868.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.

We know not the author of the following, but it is one of the most beautiful productions we ever read:

Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their own history. The plant and pebble go attended by their own shadow. The rock leaves its scratches on the mountain side, the river its bed in the soil, the animal leaves bone in the stratum, the fern and the leaf their modest epitaph in the coal. The falling drop makes its epitaph in the sand or stone; not a foot-step in the snow or along the ground, but prints in characters more or less lasting, a map of its march; every act of man inscribes itself on the memories of its fellows, and in his own face. The air is full of sound; the ground is all memoranda signatures, and every object is covered over with hints which speak to the intelligent.

It is convenient to farmers and others to have an easy and correct rule by which to measure corn in crib. Here is one. Having leveled the corn in the crib, measure the length, breadth and depth, and multiply them together, and deduct from the product one-fifth, and you will have the number of bushels in the ear. For shelled corn take one-half of this. To be strictly correct, add half a bushel for every one hundred.

If Adam had asked Eve for a kiss, could the latter, without profanity, have replied, "I don't care, Adam, if you do?"

THERE is nothing like a fixed steady aim. It dignifies your nature and insures your success.

THE PRESIDENT HAS NO DEFENSE.

Nothing, literally nothing, can be said in defense of this criminal. Upon his own admission he is guilty in substance of the gravest charges contained in the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives. In his personal conduct and character he presents no quality or attribute which entitles the sympathy or the regard of men. The exhibition which he made in this chamber on the 4th of March, 1865, by which the nation was humiliated and republican institutions disgraced, in the presence of the representatives of the civilized nations of the earth, is a truthful exhibition of his character. His violent, denunciatory, blasphemous declarations made to the people on various occasions, and proved by the testimony submitted to the Senate, illustrate other qualities of his nature. His cold indifference to the desolation, disorder, and crimes in the ten States of the South exhibit yet other and darker features.

Can any one entertain the opinion that Mr. Johnson is not guilty of such crimes as to justify his removal from office and his disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the United States?

Andrew Johnson has disregarded and violated the laws and constitution of his own country. Under his administration the Government has not been strengthened, but weakened. Its reputation and influence at home and abroad have been injured and diminished. He has not outraged a distant people, bound to us by no ties, but those which result from conquest and the exercise of arbitrary power on our part; but through his violation of the laws, and the influence of his evil example upon the men of the South, in whose hearts the purposes and the passions of the war yet linger, he has brought disorder, confusion, and bloodshed to the homes of twelve millions of people, many of whom are of our own blood and all of whom are our own countrymen. Ten States of this Union are without law, without security, without safety; public order everywhere violated, public justice nowhere respected; and all in consequence of the evil purposes and machinations of the President. Forty million people have been rendered anxious and uncertain as to the preservation of public peace, and the perpetuity of the institutions of freedom in this country.

This respondent will look in vain, even in the South, for any testimonials to his virtues or to his public conduct. All classes are oppressed by the private and public calamities which he has brought upon them. They appeal to you for relief. The nation waits in anxiety for the conclusion of these proceedings. Forty million of people, whose interest in public affairs is in the wise and just administration of the laws, look to this tribunal as a sure defense against the encroachments of a Criminal Chief Magistrate.

Will any one say that the heaviest judgment which you can give is any adequate punishment for these crimes? Your office is not punishment, but to secure the safety of the republic. But human tribunals are inadequate to punish those criminals, who, as rulers or magistrates, by their example, conduct, policy, and crimes, became the scourge of communities and nations. No picture, no power of the imagination, can illustrate and conceive the suffering of the poor but loyal people of the South. A patriotic, virtuous, law-abiding Chief Magistrate would have healed the wounds of war, soothed private and public sorrows, protected the weak, encouraged the strong and lifted from the Southern people the burdens which now are greater than they can bear.

It is yours to relieve, not to punish. This done and our country is again advanced in the intelligent opinion of mankind. In other Governments an unfaithful ruler can be removed only by revolution, violence, or force. The proceeding here is judicial, and according to the forms of law. Your judgment will be enforced without the aid of a policeman or a soldier. What other evidence will be needed of the value of republican institutions? What other test of the strength and vigor of our Government? What other assurance that the virtue of the people is equal to any emergency of national life?

The contest which we carry on at your bar is a contest in defense of the constitutional rights of the Congress of the United States, representing the people of the United States, against the arbitrary, unjust, illegal claims of the Executive.

The freedom, prosperity and power of America are assured. The friends of constitutional liberty throughout Europe will hail with joy the assured greatness and glory of the new republic. Our internal difficulties will rapidly disappear. Peace and prosperity will return to every portion of the country. In a few weeks or months we shall celebrate a restored Union upon the basis of the equal rights of the States, in each of which, equality of the people will be recognized and established. This respondent is not to be convicted that these things may come, but justice being done these things are to come.

At your bar the House of Representatives demands justice—justice for the people, justice to the accused. Justice is of God, and it cannot perish.

By and through justice comes obedience to the law by all magistrates and people. By and through justice comes the liberty of the law, which is freedom without license.

Senators, as far as I am concerned, the case is now in your hands, and it is soon to be closed by my associate. The House of Representatives have presented this criminal at your bar with equal confidence in his guilt and in your disposition to administer exact justice between him and the people of the United States.

His conviction is the triumph of law, of order, of justice. I do not contemplate his acquittal—it is impossible. Therefore I do not look beyond. But, Senators, the people of America will never permit a usurping executive to break down the securities for liberty provided by the Constitution. The cause of the country is in your hands. Your verdict of *guilty* is peace to our beloved land.—*Boutwell's Speech*.

WHAT THE PROSECUTION HAVE CHARGED AND PROVED.

The House of Representatives does not demand the conviction of Andrew Johnson unless he is guilty in the manner charged in the articles of impeachment; nor does the House expect the Managers to seek a conviction except upon the law and the facts considered with judicial impartiality. But I am obliged to declare that I have no capacity to understand those processes of the human mind by which this tribunal, or any member of this tribunal, can doubt, can entertain a reasonable doubt, that Andrew Johnson is guilty of high misdemeanors in office, as charged in each of the first three articles exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

We have charged and proved that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, issued an order in writing for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War while the Senate of the United States was in session, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of his oath of office, and of the provisions of an act passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," and that he did this with intent so to do; and thereupon we demand his conviction under the first of the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

We have charged and proved that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did issue and deliver to one Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority in writing authorizing and empowering said Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, there being no vacancy in said office, and this while the Senate of the United States was in session, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, of his oath of office, and of the provisions of an act, entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," and all this with the intent so to do; and thereupon we demand his conviction under the second of the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

We have charged and proved that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in the appointment of Lorenzo Thomas to the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, acted without authority of law, and in violation of the Constitution and of his oath of office; and this without reference to the Tenure of Office act; and thereupon we demand his conviction under the third of the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.—*Boutwell's Speech*.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Fatal Accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad—Passenger Car Thrown Over an Embankment into the River Twenty-five Persons Reported Injured.

A fearful accident is reported to have occurred at "Scrub Grass" station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, about one hundred and twenty miles north of Pittsburgh on the 27th inst.

It appears that at the point where the accident occurred there is a short curve in the track, which passes a deep ravine, which has been filled, leaving a high embankment on either side. The train consisted of a locomotive, several freight cars, a baggage car and passenger coach, the latter at the rear of the train. In passing the place referred to at a rapid rate of speed the passenger car was thrown from the track into the river, a distance of fifty feet, the car turning over twice in its fearful descent and landing where the water was at least twenty feet in depth. There were some thirty persons on board, all of whom were more or less injured.

Or the ten rebel States, five will be found by May Day awaiting re-admission to the Union. The Presidential canvass opens with Reconstruction half completed, and a poor show for that Democracy which would persuade the people to forego a satisfactory reality, accepting instead their vague abstraction.—*High-Chester*.

Those who are incapable of shining but by dress, would do well to consider that the contrast between them and their clothes turns out much to their disadvantage.

Original.

No. 10. For the REPUBLICAN. PRISON LIFE.

BY A PRISONER.

On the 6th of Sept., eighteen detachments received orders to go away on the cars for exchange. How the cheers went up, and how our hearts beat wildly. The next day they went, and we saw them getting on the cars and moving off. We bid them God-speed and waited patiently for our turn. Each day from two to five hundred were sent away. On the evening of the 11th, Sergeants Rogers and Cooke, and myself held a consultation and determined to "flank out" the next morning in a detachment that was then to leave. We knew our regular turn would not come for a week, and we were afraid to wait longer. So we went over to where the Detachment was lying with their household goods ready for departure, as all thought, for home. In the morning we fell in the rear of the line, and though men were stationed along the line to watch flankers and knock them on the head, yet in the confusion we managed by good luck, brazen faces, and a little lying, to get out all safe. Cooke being separated from Rogers and myself and we thought he was "gone up," but he came on all right and we found

For the REPUBLICAN. SOLDIER STATESMAN.

The opponents of Gen. Grant, both Democrats and Republicans, have frequently urged against him that we need a statesman, not a soldier, at the head of our government. At first thought this is a strong objection. Many even of his warmest friends have admitted it would be better to elect a statesman President. If it can be shown that Grant is a Statesman as well as a soldier, every objection against him must vanish.

There seems to be a belief in the minds of most men, that a great soldier cannot be a great statesman; that the profession of arms, and of politics are so totally different that no mind is so cast as to be capable of becoming proficient in both. Even that great thinker, Horace Greeley, seems to have adopted this error. It is our purpose to try to show the fallacy of this.

We avail ourselves of the use of an article in the May number of the *Galaxy* upon this subject, for a few proofs from history. We wish to prove this—the greatest soldiers of the world have been the greatest statesmen.

Hannibal, the soldier of the world, after his recall from Italy, proved himself to be as wise in his administration of the state as he was of the army. He set about resolutely to cor-

rect abuses and reform errors in the government of Carthage, and had the people but obeyed him, their city might never have fallen before the power of Rome.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS NO DEFENSE.

Nothing, literally nothing, can be said in defense of this criminal. Upon his own admission he is guilty in substance of the gravest charges contained in the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives. In his personal conduct and character he presents no quality or attribute which entitles the sympathy or the regard of men. The exhibition which he made in this chamber on the 4th of March, 1865, by which the nation was humiliated and republican institutions disgraced, in the presence of the representatives of the civilized nations of the earth, is a truthful exhibition of his character. His violent, denunciatory, blasphemous declarations made to the people on various occasions, and proved by the testimony submitted to the Senate, illustrate other qualities of his nature. His cold indifference to the desolation, disorder, and crimes in the ten States of the South exhibit yet other and darker features.

Can any one entertain the opinion that Mr. Johnson is not guilty of such crimes as to justify his removal from office and his disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the United States?

Andrew Johnson has disregarded and violated the laws and constitution of his own country. Under his administration the Government has not been strengthened, but weakened. Its reputation and influence at home and abroad have been injured and diminished. He has not outraged a distant people, bound to us by no ties, but those which result from conquest and the exercise of arbitrary power on our part; but through his violation of the laws, and the influence of his evil example upon the men of the South, in whose hearts the purposes and the passions of the war yet linger, he has brought disorder, confusion, and bloodshed to the homes of twelve millions of people, many of whom are of our own blood and all of whom are our own countrymen. Ten States of this Union are without law, without security, without safety; public order everywhere violated, public justice nowhere respected; and all in consequence of the evil purposes and machinations of the President. Forty million people have been rendered anxious and uncertain as to the preservation of public peace, and the perpetuity of the institutions of freedom in this country.

This respondent will look in vain, even in the South, for any testimonials to his virtues or to his public conduct. All classes are oppressed by the private and public calamities which he has brought upon them. They appeal to you for relief. The nation waits in anxiety for the conclusion of these proceedings. Forty million of people, whose interest in public affairs is in the wise and just administration of the laws, look to this tribunal as a sure defense against the encroachments of a Criminal Chief Magistrate.

Will any one say that the heaviest judgment which you can give is any adequate punishment for these crimes? Your office is not punishment, but to secure the safety of the republic. But human tribunals are inadequate to punish those criminals, who, as rulers or magistrates, by their example, conduct, policy, and crimes, became the scourge of communities and nations. No picture, no power of the imagination, can illustrate and conceive the suffering of the poor but loyal people of the South. A patriotic, virtuous, law-abiding Chief Magistrate would have healed the wounds of war, soothed private and public sorrows, protected the weak, encouraged the strong and lifted from the Southern people the burdens which now are greater than they can bear.

It is yours to relieve, not to punish. This done and our country is again advanced in the intelligent opinion of mankind. In other Governments an unfaithful ruler can be removed only by revolution, violence, or force. The proceeding here is judicial, and according to the forms of law. Your judgment will be enforced without the aid of a policeman or a soldier. What other evidence will be needed of the value of republican institutions? What other test of the strength and vigor of our Government? What other assurance that the virtue of the people is equal to any emergency of national life?

The contest which we carry on at your bar is a contest in defense of the constitutional rights of the Congress of the United States, representing the people of the United States, against the arbitrary, unjust, illegal claims of the Executive.

The freedom, prosperity and power of America are assured. The friends of constitutional liberty throughout Europe will hail with joy the assured greatness and glory of the new republic. Our internal difficulties will rapidly disappear. Peace and prosperity will return to every portion of the country. In a few weeks or months we shall celebrate a restored Union upon the basis of the equal rights of the States, in each of which, equality of the people will be recognized and established. This respondent is not to be convicted that these things may come, but justice being done these things are to come.

At your bar the House of Representatives demands justice—justice for the people, justice to the accused. Justice is of God, and it cannot perish.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Fatal Accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad—Passenger Car Thrown Over an Embankment into the River Twenty-five Persons Reported Injured.

A fearful accident is reported to have occurred at "Scrub Grass" station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, about one hundred and twenty miles north of Pittsburgh on the 27th inst.

It appears that at the point where the accident occurred there is a short curve in the track, which passes a deep ravine, which has been filled, leaving a high embankment on either side. The train consisted of a locomotive, several freight cars, a baggage car and passenger coach, the latter at the rear of the train. In passing the place referred to at a rapid rate of speed the passenger car was thrown from the track into the river, a distance of fifty feet, the car turning over twice in its fearful descent and landing where the water was at least twenty feet in depth. There were some thirty persons on board, all of whom were more or less injured.

Or the ten rebel States, five will be found by May Day awaiting re-admission to the Union. The Presidential canvass opens with Reconstruction half completed, and a poor show for that Democracy which would persuade the people to forego a satisfactory reality, accepting instead their vague abstraction.—*High-Chester*.

Those who are incapable of shining but by dress, would do well to consider that the contrast between them and their clothes turns out much to their disadvantage.